

An Empirical Investigation of Moderating Effects and Performance Consequences in Project Portfolio Business Case Control

Una investigación empírica de los efectos moderadores y las consecuencias de rendimiento en el control de casos de negocio de la cartera de proyectos

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ABSTRACT

Professionals place solid accentuation on business cases with the desire that utilizing business cases to advise and drive venture choices will help with making an incentive from those speculations. The main objective of project portfolio management is increasing the value generated by project investments, to the assessment of the worth made in each undertaking the business case gives the fundamental method of reasoning. There is a little direction for portfolio supervisors on when and how to control the business cases, although investigate with respect to the utilization of business cases at a task portfolio level is rare.

Keywords: portfolio management, business case, investment.

RESUMEN

Los profesionales colocan una sólida acentuación en los casos de negocios con el deseo de que el uso de casos de negocios para asesorar e impulsar las elecciones de riesgo ayudará a incentivar esas especulaciones. El objetivo principal de la gestión de la cartera de proyectos es aumentar el valor generado por las inversiones del proyecto, a la evaluación del valor realizado en cada empresa, el caso de negocio proporciona el método fundamental de razonamiento. Los supervisores de cartera tienen una pequeña orientación sobre cuándo y cómo controlar los casos de negocios, aunque es raro investigar con respecto a la utilización de casos de negocios a nivel de cartera de tareas.

Palabras clave: gestión de cartera, caso de negocio, inversión.

RESUMO

Os profissionais colocam acentuação sólida nos casos de negócios com o desejo de que a utilização de casos de negócios para aconselhar e orientar as escolhas de empreendimentos ajudará a incentivar essas especulações. O principal objetivo do gerenciamento de portfólio de projetos é aumentar o valor gerado pelos investimentos em projetos, para avaliar o valor obtido em cada empresa que o business case fornece o método fundamental de raciocínio. Há pouca orientação para os supervisores de portfólio sobre quando e como controlar os casos de negócios, embora seja raro investigar a utilização de casos de negócios no nível do portfólio de tarefas.

Palavras-chave: gerenciamento de portfólio, business case, investimento.

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I. INTRODUCTION

With the desire that the utilization of business cases to illuminate and drive speculation choices will create better outcomes. Specialist and expert association writing places solid accentuation on business cases (Lo et al., 2019). Between the utilization of business cases and portfolio or project achievement it is explore the relationship through minimal scholarly research (Kock & Gemünden, 2019). For relating control components and projects at the undertaking portfolio level that explore the utilization of business cases specifically there are no research (Wei et al., 2019). If the advantages and purpose of the exercises are not clear the systems of a portfolio the board procedure can turn into a routine “form-filling”, suggested by some studies. The subsequent data won’t be reasonable for basic leadership when business case layouts must be finished (Borjy, 2019).

II. PROJECT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

The project Portfolio Management is known as the ideal arrangement of undertaking focused activities that give most extreme speculation return and business esteem that uses the constant procedure of overseeing and choosing (Buch & Damle, 2019). The Project Portfolio Management is working as dynamic decision-making process with the maximum use of resources for getting the best results with the most extreme utilization of assets center around the tasks that accomplish the business goal and objectives (Ligetvári, 2019). For IT project it can build the portfolio in which it can manage the risk and enhance the return and value, and in which investment and fall can estimate (Maselena et al., 2016; Maselena et al., 2017).

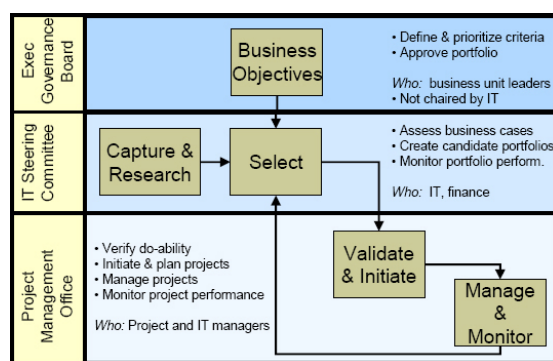


Figure 1: Project portfolio management

III. BUSINESS CASE

For undertaking a program or project business case provide justification (Brasil & Eggers, 2019). For the preferred solution it provides risk of alternative options and calculates cost and benefits (Li et al., 2019).

To judge that whether the information is required in the program or it can achievable at all times the business case provide the optimum mix of data (Çağlar & Gürel, 2019).

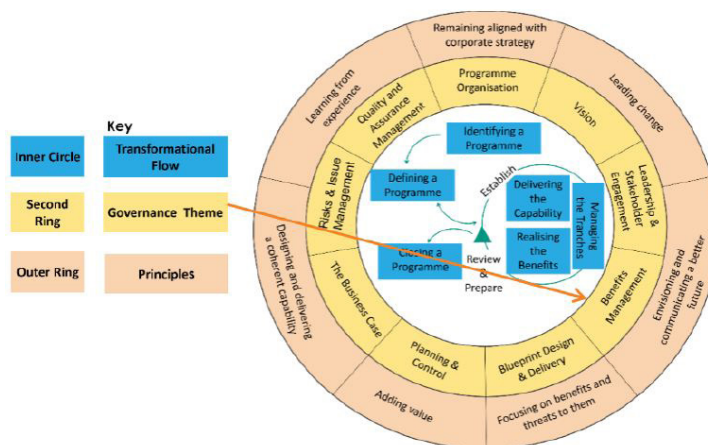


Figure 2: Diagram of business case farmework

Some factor of business is as follows:

1. It need to continuously update with costs, risks, timelines and benefits and throughout the program it need to be maintained.
2. The program is viable at every phase is confirm through business case.
3. To the sponsoring organization the buisness case should efficuently describe the program's value.

4. The document of business case cannot be static because the question of viability is on going.
5. Over the project the business case identify the added cost of program and added value. It maintain the balance of benefits, cost, timelines and risk.
6. It will provide the information on risk of achieving benefits (Maseleno et al., 2019), value of benefits, timescale for achievement and cost of delivering the blueprint.

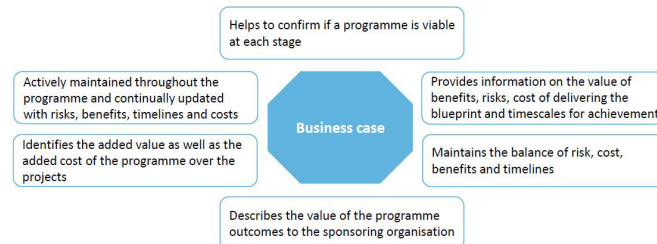


Figure 3: Business case factors

Commercially the term “business case” is used commonly, for the purpose of research there is no definition (Petro et al., 2019). There is lacks of common understanding the analogous concept of business models in the rich entrepreneurship literature (Zhong et al., 2019).

IV. PROJECT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT PORTFOLIO SUCCESS

A portfolio is consider as the collection of projects that are managed and carried out in an organization (Zhang et al., 2019). The project portfolio management is about “doing things right and “doing the right things”. The rights projects are the projects that align with methodology achieve a balance and provide maximum value. Many researches do their research and for success of project portfolio develop a more comprehensive definition.

V. BUSINESS CASE CONTROL

As a way to secure commitment and funding the business case are typically written at initiative or project level (Linhart et al., 2019). From starting to end a formal and well structured document of business case can show the whole process.

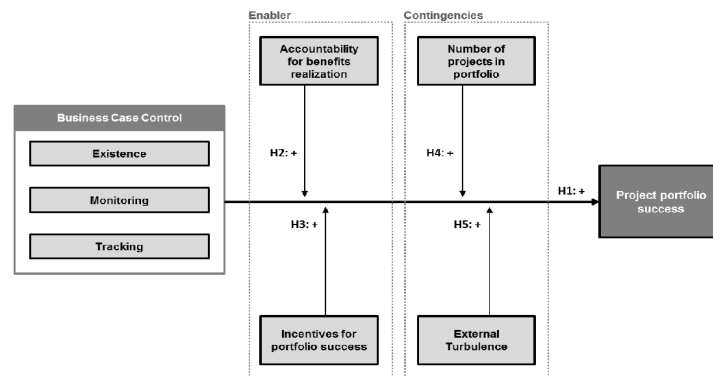


Figure 4: Business case control conceptual model

Phase	Challenges	Role of BCC	Contribution to PPM success
Structuring	<i>Project business cases suffer from <u>flawed information</u>, <u>incomparable statements</u>, and <u>inaccurate estimates</u>.</i>	<i>Scrutinizing reviews across all project proposals in regards to their business case</i>	<i><u>Increased portfolio value</u> by informed investment decisions (based on improved validity and accuracy of project business cases)</i>
Resource allocation	<i>Optimal resource allocation is aggravated by a lack of transparency regarding the <u>relative priority</u> and <u>urgency of projects</u>.</i>	<i>Establishment of common requirements and quality standards for business cases aiming for comparability</i>	<i><u>Improved resource allocation</u> in accordance to priorities (based on transparent and comparable project benefits)</i>

Table 1: Business Case Control along the Project Portfolio Management

VI. FOUNDATION OF THE BUSINESS CASE

For starting a task or project convince a decision maker so it can take the action a business case captures the reasoning (Dixit & Tiwari, 2019). For major industries and for our personal activities business case is considered as a revolution in business. Business case has empowered for processing capabilities, increased computing speed and storage capacity from the previous design-build-test methods design the model-analyze-build method (Maceta & Berssaneti, 2019).

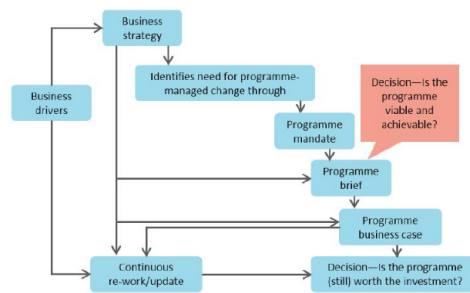


Figure 5: functions of business case

The functions of the business case are described below:

1. Briefing of program

The program brief attempts to discover the appropriate response whether the program is practical and feasible. On the off chance that the appropriate response is sure, the program brief is additionally gritty in the program business case.

2. Strategy of business

The business system further distinguishes the change that must be overseen by a program.

3. Business Drivers of business

As can be found in the picture, the business drivers adequately drive the business methodology. The requirement for change or to begin something new regularly originates from the requests from inside or outside the association, which is reflected in the business system.

4. Program Business Case

The business case will require nonstop re-work and updates as the program advances. The business drivers may likewise constrain an adjustment in the business case, for example an enactment that powers the program to alter its course.

5. Mandate program

By taking contributions from the program order and the business system, the program brief is made.

VII. LINK WITH BENEFITS

Meanings of advantages develop through the program command and program brief (Oprins et al., 2019). The noteworthy examination is finished during “characterizing a program” to build up the understanding and capability of advantages that program can understand (Kaczorowska et al., 2019). Following are some data to talk about the connection between business case and advantages:

1. Financial reserve funds will be relied upon to be more than the expense of undertakings to convey the ability.
2. The thumb guideline is that
3. Benefits are naturally connected to the business case, as they are the info data that will give defense of venture.
4. The business case ought to be refreshed with advantages that have developed or surfaced during the program lifecycle.
5. The foreseen money related investment funds would be relied upon to surpass the expense of undertakings to convey the ability.
6. The special cases to this standard are consistence programs. In consistence programs, benefits are more in dodging negative outcomes as opposed to genuine constructive outcome.

Program business case	Project business case
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broader than a project's business case • Embraces the wider horizons of strategic outcomes arising from the program's projects • More than a summation of the project business cases (where they exist) • Escalation of a major issue from one of the projects could affect the viability of a program's business case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses only on delivering the project outputs • Concerned about balancing costs, timescales, and risks relating to project outputs • Provides a list of dependency with other projects • Manages their risks as long as it is within its tolerance limits. Risks managed by projects rarely impact other projects.

Table 2: differences between program business case and project business case

